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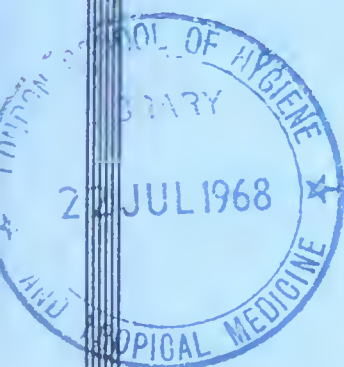


Greenock

ANNUAL REPORT

on the

HEALTH OF THE BURGH



FOR THE YEAR 1965

BY

Gordon S. Carrick, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.I.H.,

Medical Officer of Health

Burgh of



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HEALTH AND WELFARE DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health

GORDON S. CARRICK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.I.H.

Depute Medical Officer of Health

WILLIAM THOMSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.(Obst.) R.C.O.G.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health

MINNIE ATKIN, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

*Post Vacant

* Half-time on School Health Service.

MARY M. COCHRAN, M.B., Ch.B., (Half-time)

Epidemic Officer and Port Health Inspector

ROBERT FORREST

Superintendent Nursing Officer

MARGARET J. FERRIER, R.G.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.I.D.N.

Assistant Superintendent Nursing Officer

Post Vacant.

Health Visitors

MARY McFARLANE

MARY MacLEOD

Mrs McNEIL

HELEN C. W. EAGLESHAM

Mrs I. C. HUGHES

MARGARET McGHEE

MARGARET ROBERTSON

Mrs A. F. COOLES

ANNIE McLOONE

Mrs M. SMITH

Mrs McKAY

JESSIE M. STRUTHERS

MARION G. K. THOMSON

HELEN D. HAMILTON

*Infectious Diseases Nurse—ISABEL CRUMLISH **

* Half-time as Mental Deficiency Visitor.

In addition, 2 nurses of the Greenock District Nursing Association were employed as whole-time health visitors under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, namely Miss M. McArthur and Mrs I. G. Waddell.

Corporation Midwives

MARY THOMSON

Mrs AGNES ANDERSON

JULIA S. BOYLE

MARGARET STEELE

Mrs MARY MACKAY

AMELIA McLEOD

MARY BLAIKIE

MARY MURRAY

In addition, two nurses of the Greenock District Nursing Association were employed as whole-time midwives under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, namely Mrs Agnes Gordon and Miss A. Lothian.

Administrative Assistant:—ARCHIBALD McAUSLAND

PERSONNEL—Continued*Office Staff*

MARY A. CORMACK
MARGARET WALMSLEY
MURIEL A. NELSON
MARGARET HUNTER
ELIZABETH ANGUS

SHEILA KING
ANNABEL THOMSON
CATHERINE JEFFREY
ANNE R. PHILP
KATHLEEN M. TEDBURY
HILDA C. TONNER

Domestic Help Supervisor
Mrs M. WARD

Attendants in Charge of Toddlers' Playgrounds

Mrs B. WEBSTER Mrs M. McGUIRE Mrs N. ARMOUR Mrs A. McLEAN

Caretaker, Health & Welfare Department
WILLIAM MURRAY*

* Also Removals Officer, part-time

District Disinfecting Officer and Driver
GEORGE PETTICREW

CHIROPODY CLINIC

DAVID CALDWELL, Senior Chiropodist
MARY POLLOCK, Chiropodist
ELIZABETH F. MOLLOY, Attendant

OCCUPATIONAL CENTRE

WILLIAM FITZGERALD, Supervisor
ALLAN CAMERON, Assistant Supervisor

SCHOOL HEALTH SECTION*School Medical Officers*

MAY D. BELL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

*Post Vacant

* Half-time, Public Health

School Nurses

ELIZABETH L. CRICHTON
Mrs JOAN TELFER

JEAN McKENDRICK
ELLEN McKERRELL

Office and Clinic Staff

MARGARET McKINNON

JANET BURNS

MARJORY McFADYEN

WELFARE SECTION*Welfare Officer*

THOMAS SUTHERLAND

Assistant Welfare and Mental Health Officers

PETER DUNN

P. W. A. AITKENHEAD

WILLIAM McINTOSH

WILLIAM COPLAND

Handcraft Instructor

MARGARET WEBSTER

Matrons Elderly Persons' Homes

AGNES SPENCER—Belleaire Home

CHRISTINA JUSTICE—Hillend House

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To the SCOTTISH HOME AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT, the
PROVOST, MAGISTRATES and CCOUNCILLORS of the BURGH of
GREENOCK.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the health of
the Burgh for the year 1965.

This year respiratory tuberculosis in Greenock is found among the
more minor causes of death. The death rate is an all-time low record
and half that for Scotland nationally. The infant mortality rate
remained, as in 1964, at 24 per thousand live births, and compares
favourably with the figure of 23 for the whole of Scotland.

As was predicted there has been a further reduction in the number
of domiciliary confinements carried out in the Burgh. The practice of
"Early Discharges" from the maternity hospitals increased sharply from
203 cases in 1963 to 490 in 1965 and the local authority midwives take
over the supervision of such early discharges.

Assistance given by the Domestic Help Service again increased
during the year. In the main the additional help was provided to the
aged and infirm.

I wish to record my thanks to the staff of the Public Health
Department for their continued loyal service. I am also grateful for
the co-operation of other officials, and to the members of the Health
and Welfare and other Committees of the Corporation for their
continued interest in the work of this Department.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. S. CARRICK,
Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1965

Population as estimated at middle of 1965	...	...	...	73,302
Acreage of Burgh	...	...	...	4,159
Density of Population per acre	...	...	...	17.62
Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population	...	...	...	21.7
Illegitimate birth rate per 100 live births	...	...	...	6.2
Marriage rate (uncorrected)	...	...	...	7.7
Death-rate—all causes, per 1,000 of population	...	...	...	12.2
Death-rate—Tuberculosis (all forms)	...	...	...	0.04
Death-rate—Tuberculosis (respiratory)	...	...	...	0.03
Death-rate—principal epidemic diseases	...	...	...	0.03
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	24
Neo-natal death rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	18
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total births	...	...	...	19
Maternal death rate per 1,000 total births	...	...	...	0.00

All rates given are corrected for transfers except where otherwise given.

VITAL STATISTICS 1965

POPULATION—The estimate of the population by the Registrar General at the middle of 1965 was 73,302 which is the figure used in this report unless otherwise stated.

This estimate is a decrease of 1,190 to that of 1964.

The natural increase (excess of births over deaths) in 1965 is 694. The average for the past ten years is 727.

Table III second column gives a picture of the steady decline of the estimated population in Greenock over the years despite a high birth rate and average death rate.

BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATE—The number of live births after correction for transfers was 1,589 (828 males, 761 females). The rate is 21.7 per thousand. This is slightly lower than that of 22.5 in 1964. The average for the last five years is 22.3.

The birth rate for Scotland as a whole was 19.3.

Tables I and III give more details on this subject.

The illegitimate birth rate per 100 live births is 6.2 compared with a total Scottish rate of 5.8.

INFANT MORTALITY, NEO-NATAL DEATHS AND STILLBIRTHS—

The number of deaths of children under one year was 38 (25 males, 13 females) which is slightly lower than the two previous years. The quinquennial average is 47.

Consequently the infant mortality rate (i.e. deaths within the first year of life) is **24 per thousand** live births, the same as last year. The figure for Scotland as a whole is 23.

The neo-natal death rate (i.e. deaths within the first four weeks of life) is 18 compared with 15 in 1964 and a quinquennial average of 20. The general rate for Scotland is 16.

Stillbirths numbered 31 giving a rate of 19 per thousand total births as compared with a quinquennial average of 21. The rate for Scotland is 18.

DEATHS AND DEATH RATE—The total number of deaths in the Burgh in 1965 after correction for transfers was 895 (472 males, 423 females). The death rate is 12.2 compared with 11.7 in 1964 and a quinquennial average of 12.3.

The average age at death (excluding infants) is 69 as against 70 which is the average for the last five years.

CAUSES OF DEATH—The following were the chief causes of death during 1965:—

Diseases of the Circulatory System ...	336	= 37% of total deaths
Malignant Diseases	169	= 19% of total deaths
Diseases of the Nervous System ...	141	= 16% of total deaths
Respiratory Diseases	81	= 9% of total deaths
Violence	51	= 6% of total deaths

Diseases of the Circulatory System—Of the number of deaths from this cause 293 were from diseases of the heart with a death rate of 4.00 which is less than the quinquennial average of 4.29.

For the classification of heart diseases see Table II.

Malignant Deaths—169 deaths (99 males, 70 females) were attributed to cancer in its various forms. This is two less than in 1964. The death rate is 2.31 compared with a quinquennial average of 2.24.

Respiratory cancer accounted for 50 deaths (42 males, 8 females) recorded in age groups as follows:—

Age Group	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84
Males - -	2	5	17	14	4
Females - -	—	3	3	2	—

The following table shows the deaths due to respiratory cancer during the past five years:—

Year	Males	Females	Total
1961 - - -	27	2	29
1962 - - -	27	4	31
1963 - - -	30	5	35
1964 - - -	37	8	45
1965 - - -	42	8	50

Diseases of the Nervous System—The deaths classified in this group totalled 141 of which 130 were due to cerebral incidents. The death rate from the latter cause was 1.77 compared with the quinquennial average of 1.65.

Diseases of Respiratory System—Excluding tuberculosis these diseases caused 81 deaths with a death rate of 1.11. The average number of deaths in this group over the last five years has been 79 with a rate of 1.05.

Bronchitis was responsible for 53 of the respiratory deaths (40 males, 13 females) of which number 39 were over the age of 65 years. The death rate was 0.72 which is higher than the quinquennial average of 0.54.

Pneumonia accounted for 24 deaths (13 males, 11 females) with a death rate of 0.33. This is less than the quinquennial average of 0.43. Two of the pneumonia deaths were in children between one month and one year old and 17 were in persons over 65 years.

Deaths from Violence—These numbered 51, of which 6 were suicidal, 11 were motor vehicle accidents, 14 (4 males, 10 females) due to accidents in the home, and 20 due to other forms of violence.

Of the accidents in the home 2 occurred in children under one year and 10 in persons over 65 years.

The quinquennial averages of deaths from violence are 5 from suicide, 4 from motor vehicle accidents, 23 home accidents, and 13 others.

Tuberculosis—During the year the number of deaths from respiratory tuberculosis was 2 which gives a death rate of 0.03, a record low for Greenock, and noticeably lower than the rate of 0.06 for Scotland in 1965. In 1955 the rate for Greenock was 13 times this new rate, in 1935 25 times and in 1915 44 times.

There was one death from non-respiratory tuberculosis in 1965.

The total tubercular death rate for Greenock is therefore 0.04 as against 0.09 for Renfrew County and 0.07 for Scotland.

Principal Epidemic Diseases—(Influenza, measles, meningococcal infection, scarlet fever, whooping cough, diphtheria, and typhoid). This grouping is one of little significance these days as deaths rarely occur from measles, diphtheria, scarlet fever, whooping cough and typhoid. There was one death from influenza and one from meningococcal infection in 1965 giving a combined death rate of 0.03 against 0.02 for Scotland.

The rate in Greenock was 0.78 in 1935, 0.15 in 1945, and 0.03 in 1955.

Diseases of the Digestive System—Deaths referable to this system numbered 21 of which 5 were due to intestinal obstruction and hernia and 5 to gastric and duodenal ulcers.

Genito Urinary System—Deaths from diseases in this group totalled 29 of which 11 were due to nephritis and nephrosis, 5 to enlargement of the prostate and 7 to infection of the kidney.

Diseases of Pregnancy and Childbirth—No deaths occurred in this group.

The following table gives the maternal death rate per thousand total births for the period 1945-1965:—

Period	Maternal Death-rate
1945—1949	1.32
1950—1954	1.36
1955—1959	0.72
1960	0.00
1961	0.57
1962	1.14
1963	1.17
1964	0.58
1965	0.00

Congenital Malformations—There were 11 deaths from this cause of which 8 occurred in children under 4 weeks, 1 in a child between 1 month and 1 year of age, 1 in a young adult between 15 and 24 years, and 1 in a woman over 65 years.

Diseases of Newborn and Early Infancy—These deaths numbered 21 of which 4 were of the group due to birth injuries, asphyxia and atelectasis, and 16 were of the group peculiar to early infancy and immaturity unqualified.

The quinquennial average of the deaths in this group is 27.

Further information regarding children under one year of age will be found in the section "Care of Mothers and Young Children".

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During the year 1965 there were 1,700 cases of infectious diseases ascertained by this department. This figure does not include tuberculosis, venereal disease or scabies. The total is 8 less than in 1964 and less than the quinquennial average of 2,400.

Tabulated information regarding infectious diseases may be found in Tables IV, V, and VI at the end of the report.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Anthrax—One case occurred in Greenock in 1965. The patient was a female worker of 44 years, who darned second-hand sacks in a factory. The sacks were in bundles of 25 or 50 and when being transferred to the work bench were lifted and slung over the shoulder. The lesion on the patient occurred on the left side of the neck. The bags dealt with were obtained from various sources and may have contained originally organic substances like bone meal. The cleaning process is by dry vacuum treatment.

During investigations other cases of anthrax in this country pointed to a high probability that the infection had been conveyed by sacks which originally had contained bone meal. The well-known survival properties of the anthrax spore adds to the difficulties of solving this problem in a practical way. It is hoped, however, that the anthrax vaccine now in use will reduce the incidence of cases among workers at risk.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever—No cases recorded in 1965.

Dysentery—137 cases were recorded as against 54 in 1964 and a quinquennial average of 99. No significant factor could be found to explain this noticeable increase over the three preceding years. Despite a search for contacts, or carriers, no sources of infection could be found.

Food Poisoning—Only 7 cases were confirmed during the year. *Salmonella enteritidis* was responsible in one patient, *salmonella dublin* in another and in the remaining five cases *staphylococci aureus* were isolated from the emptied tin. The food concerned was tinned chicken.

Jaundice, Acute Infective—No cases of *spirochaetosis ictero-haemorrhagica* were confirmed during 1965.

Malaria—Despite the considerable movement of people between Greenock and foreign lands no cases of malaria came to light during this year.

Pneumonia—85 cases of acute primary pneumonia were ascertained. This is less than the quinquennial average of 134.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia—3 cases of puerperal fever and 9 cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified during the year. The quinquennial averages are 6 and 31 respectively.

Scarlet Fever—80 cases were notified in 1965, the quinquennial rate is 32.

Typhoid and Paratyphoid—2 cases of Paratyphoid B were ascertained during 1965. One of these cases, a girl of 12 years, was infected in Lancashire at a holiday camp. There were several cases in the outbreak for which milk from an infected cow was blamed. In the other case, that of a three year old girl, no source of the infection could be traced.

Whooping Cough—121 cases were notified this year as against 62 last year and a quinquennial average of 151.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Medical practitioners, parents, schoolmasters and others intimated the occurrence of certain other infectious diseases not ordinarily notifiable and these are discussed below. The figures are incomplete but they afford a reasonably good index of the incidence in the Burgh.

Chickenpox—252 cases were notified in 1965 with the greatest incidence in the months of May and June and again in November. In 1964 the total number of cases was 928 and the quinquennial average is 646.

Measles—There were 540 notifications of measles during the year as against 195 cases in 1964. The months of peak incidence were January and February.

German Measles—10 cases only were recorded as against 8 in 1964 and 1,665 in 1963.

Mumps—424 cases were notified in 1965. The quinquennial average is 345.

Pneumonia (Not otherwise notifiable)—26 cases of this type of pneumonia were ascertained similar to the figure 28 for 1964, and a quinquennial average of 40.

Venereal Diseases—The number of new cases who attended local clinics was as follows:—

Syphilis		Gonorrhoea		Non-Specific Urethritis		Other Venereal Conditions		Non-Venereal Conditions	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Resident in the Burgh									
—	—	12	2	14	—	20	3	46	1
Cases attending from Ships;									
—	—	20	—	15	—	12	—	68	—

SCABIES AND VERMIN INFESTATION

During the year there were 912 attendances made by 312 persons for treatment of verminous conditions at the local authority clinics. Of these 47 men, 67 women and 196 children suffered from scabies. Two only (1 man, 1 woman) were treated for lice infestation. The comparative figures of scabies cases treated in the last five years are:—

				Men	Women	Children	Total
1961	-	-	-	37	43	136	216
1962	-	-	-	42	46	143	231
1963	-	-	-	60	74	193	327
1964	-	-	-	72	97	221	390
1965	-	-	-	47	67	196	310

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

Bacteriological reports on specimens from the following sources, examined by the Bacteriological Service of the Western Regional Hospital Board, have been intimated to this department:—

Gateside Infectious Diseases Hospital	...	...	...	36
Ravensraig Hospital	...	...	...	2
Rankin Memorial Hospital	...	...	...	4
Larkfield Hospital	...	...	...	2
Greenock Royal Infirmary	...	...	...	8
Chest Clinic	...	...	...	2
Private Practitioners	...	...	...	104
Medical Officer of Health	...	...	...	589
				<hr/> 747 <hr/>

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

SMALLPOX

All parents of newborn infants are informed by letter and by the Health Visitor in their area, of the advisability of having their children vaccinated against smallpox during the second year of life. Facilities for vaccination are readily available either at the surgery of the family doctor, or at one of the Local Authority Child Welfare Clinics. In all, 947 vaccinations were performed in 1965 of which 508 were primary vaccinations and 439 were re-vaccinations.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS (LOCKJAW)

Since 1959, protection against the above three diseases has been effected in the main by the use of a triple vaccine—the three injections being given at approximately the 3rd, 4th and 5th month of life and a fourth, a booster dose, at about the sixteenth to eighteenth month of life. Immunity to diphtheria and tetanus is further boosted on school entry at the age of five years and again at the age of nine years. During the year 1965 there were no cases of diphtheria or tetanus within the Burgh, 121 cases of whooping cough were notified.

Number of children immunised:—

	P.H.D.	G.P.'s	Total
Diphtheria/Tetanus	398	—	398
Diphtheria/Tetanus Booster	1,351	—	1,351
Triple Vaccine	916	97	1,013
Triple Vaccine Booster ...	129	40	169

IMMUNISATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

Protection against Poliomyelitis continued to be effected by the use of the Sabin oral vaccine. A primary course of vaccination consists of three doses of oral vaccine administered at monthly intervals. This is usually carried out at one of the Local Authority Child Welfare Clinics commencing at the age of about 7 months. A fourth or booster dose of vaccine is recommended for children on entry to school at the age of five years.

In the course of the year 1,693 received their first dose of Poliomyelitis Vaccine, 1,383 their second, 1,151 their third and 996 received their fourth dose.

For the seventh year in succession no cases of Poliomyelitis occurred within the Burgh.

TUBERCULOSIS—B.C.G. vaccination against this disease was introduced to the Burgh early in 1950 and is now a well established feature of the campaign against tuberculosis. Initially B.C.G. vaccination was only offered, where appropriate, to contacts of known cases of tuberculosis. Early in 1952 the scheme was extended, and B.C.G. vaccination was offered to children of school leaving age. Towards the end of 1954, the scheme was further extended to include children under the age of one year. The subject is discussed in greater detail in the chapter headed "Prevention of Illness—Care and After Care."

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Expectant and Nursing Mothers

The ante-natal clinics situated in the various areas of the Burgh again provided a service to expectant mothers attending the local authority and hospital clinic sessions. In addition to routine medical ante-natal supervision, all expectant and nursing mothers attending these clinics were advised to attend their own dentist for inspection and treatment if necessary. Instruction in Mothercraft and Relaxation Exercises is given to expectant mothers attending these clinics. Films and filmstrips on relevant subjects, such as feeding baby, bathing baby, normal development, etc., were shown throughout the year.

A maternity outfit and supply of disinfectant were issued free of charge to each expectant mother one month before domiciliary confinement. The majority of post-natal examinations carried out during the year took place at the hospital clinic sessions as those mothers confined at home generally attended their own doctor for post-natal examination.

Ante-natal Clinics

Number of Local Authority clinic premises operating at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	...	5
Total number of women who attended	...	...	...	...	...	1,386
Total number of attendances	...	...	...	...	...	10,688

Maternal Mortality

The number of deaths resulting from pregnancy or confinement	0					
Maternal death-rate	0.00

CHILD WELFARE

The Corporation's Child Welfare Clinics have been in full operation during 1965. Their function has been the prevention of illness and the early detection of defects in infants and young children.

Advice regarding feeding problems and the general management of infant care was given to the mothers attending the clinics. Minor ailments only were treated in the clinics; any defect of a more serious nature was referred to the family doctor and on occasion to a hospital consultant for further investigation and treatment. B.C.G. vaccination, Smallpox vaccination, immunisation against Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Tetanus and Poliomyelitis vaccination were also provided at the Child Welfare Clinics. Three of the clinics provide ultra-violet light therapy for debilitated children.

Mental Deficiency—Screening for Phenylketonuria

The Health Visitors continued the practice of routine testing for Phenylketones of the urine of all infants born within the Burgh. Two tests on the urine are carried out in each case at an interval of four weeks. No abnormal cases have been detected to date.

At Risk Register

The Secretary of State in August 1965 indicated the desirability of Medical Officers of Health keeping a register of handicapped chil-

dren. Handicap was defined as "Any disability which prevents a child leading a normal life mentally or physically, and which requires specific medical, educational or social facilities."

This department has kept such a Register for some time; nonetheless, general practitioners and hospital authorities were advised of the department's desire to be informed of any such case coming to their notice; at the same time in the child welfare clinics children are being examined as near as possible to their second birthday. In this way children are being medically examined at birth, at age 2 years, at school entry, at age 9 years and on school leaving. The facilities available to help those children who are found to have disabilities are provided as required and the progress of such children is kept under review.

A Survey into Diet of Young Children

In March 1965, the Scottish Home and Health Department asked this department to assist in organising a survey into the diet of young children with special reference to vitamin supplementation.

An agreed questionnaire was drawn up after discussion with the other authorities involved and during May and June approximately 600 questionnaires into the feeding habits and other relevant matters of babies of three months, six months, and twelve months of age, were completed by the health visitors.

The early results of the survey indicate that the increasing incidence of rickets is due to the use of liquid cows milk in place of dried milk for babies together with the early introduction of mixed feeding. Babies during the early years of life should be fed on specially prepared milk, and not on liquid cows milk. They should also receive supplementary vitamin compounds.

This enquiry imposed a considerable extra work on the health visitors, and they are due praise for the way in which they undertook and completed the study.

Child Welfare Clinics

Number of clinics provided by the Local Authority at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	...	5
Number of children who attended clinics during the year and were:—						
(a) born in 1965	...	...	...	...	...	1,163
(b) born in 1960/64	...	...	...	...	...	695
Total number of attendances during the year by children:—						
(a) born in 1965	...	...	...	...	...	6,139
(b) born in 1960/64	...	...	...	...	...	7,010

Diagnostic Clinics for Special Defects in Pre-School Children

These Special Clinics which assist in the early detection of mental and physical handicaps in pre-school children and offer advice and support to the parents of the children affected, have continued successfully.

The number of attendances and the classification of cases examined are given below:—

Attendances			Males	Females	Total
Number of first visits	...	...	17	10	27
Number of return visits	...	...	30	9	39
Total Number of Visits			—	—	—
			47	19	66
			—	—	—

Diagnostic Classification

A. Amentia	...	...	...	—
B. Behaviour disorders	...	...	...	66
C. Special senses disorders	(i) Visual	...	...	—
	(ii) Auditory	...	...	—

Toddlers' Playgrounds

The four toddlers' playgrounds continued to provide two three-hour sessions per day from Monday to Friday of each week, the only qualification for admission being age, but when the demand is heavy preference is given to specially deserving cases. These playgrounds have proved to be very popular with Greenock mothers. Free milk as provided in schools, is supplied morning and afternoon, but no other food is given. Average attendance per session at these playgrounds during the year 1965 was as follows:—

(a) Sinclair Street Playground	...	...	20
(b) Hillend Playground	...	...	26
(c) Lynedoch Street Playground	...	...	23
(d) Burns Road Playground	...	...	26

Convalescent Home Provision

There is no provision of this nature by the Local Authority but use was made as in previous years of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Convalescent Seaside Homes at Dunoon. The Corporation gave a donation of 18 guineas for which in return they received 6 subscribers' lines entitling the recipients to two weeks' stay at the home.

HEALTH VISITING

During 1965, an average of 16 Health Visitors were employed—2 by Greenock District Nursing Association and 14 by the Corporation. The post of Depute Superintendent Nursing Officer remained unfilled. One Health Visitor attended the Health Visitor Refresher Course in Edinburgh and two Health Visitors attended the Scottish Council for Health Education Course in St. Andrews. Two Health Visitors attended the Scottish Health Visitors' Association Conference in Glasgow. The Superintendent Nursing Officer attended an Administrators' Course in St. Andrews which was the first such course to be organised by the Health Visitors' Training Advisory Council. Attendance at these courses was found to be of considerable benefit.

Two Health Visitors spend half their time in mental health visitation.

A special survey on child nutrition was carried out and a follow-up of a special survey on children born in 1947.

Relaxation and Mothercraft classes were carried on at the various clinics and a special class, in co-operation with the physiotherapist and hospital midwives, was undertaken each week at the Royal Infirmary, Greenock.

Health Visitors took part in carrying out the new three weeks' course in Public Health which is now part of the training syllabus for the General Nurse.

The table of visits paid by the Health Visitors during 1965 shows the number of visits paid, but it must always be remembered that while statistics give an aggregate of visits paid they do not record the time involved in giving advice and in the carrying out of health education, thus promoting positive health in the community.

Group Visited	Number Visited	Total Visits
(a) Children born in 1965	1,668	16,595
(b) Children born in 1964	2,006	13,386
(c) Children born in 1960/63	5,381	17,430
(d) Tuberculosis cases	352	987
(e) Accidents in the home	86	99
(f) Senior citizens	8	31
(g) Other cases—Mental Health	155	1,098
Problem Families	28	435
Housing	3	3
Miscellaneous	518	579
	<hr/> 10,205	<hr/> 50,643

Number of infants at age six months found to be:—

(a) Breast fed	17
(b) Partially breast fed	17
(c) Not breast fed	965

HOME NURSING

During 1965 the home nursing service was continued under the auspices of Greenock District Nursing Association and the Corporation of Greenock. An average of nine full-time nurses were employed during the year. Four cars were in constant use in the outlying areas of the Burgh. One nurse studied for and gained the Queen's Nurse Certificate. One male nurse and the Superintendent attended the Queen's Institute of District Nursing Refresher Course in Dundee.

A survey was carried out of each nurse's day to day work in an endeavour to assess the full and best use of these highly qualified members of staff. The use of disposable equipment was introduced during the year and, in the care of the patients, the accent was placed on rehabilitation and retained mobility of the patients.

The following tables give the record of patients and visits in 1965:—

Number of new patients nursed in 1965 ...	623
Number of patients carried forward from 1964	244
Total number of cases attended	867
Number of visits paid	26,346

Included in above figures:—

Number of patients over 65 years nursed ...	526
Number of visits paid to patients over 65 years	19,270
Number of Tuberculosis patients nursed	34
Number of Visits to Tuberculosis patients ...	1,453

Nature of new cases nursed:—

Medical	...	...	...	...	...	526
Surgical	...	...	...	...	...	91
Gynaecological	...	...	...	...	...	6

Visits for the purpose of administering injections were as follows:—

Insulin	...	...	3,031	Testosterone	...	—
Penicillin	...	...	65	Morphine	...	30
Anahaemin	...	...	49	ACTH	...	—
Imferon	...	...	284	Parentrovite	...	27
Jectofer	...	...	665	Laevadosin	...	59
Cytamen	...	...	2,250	Durabolin	...	18
Mersalyl	...	...	464	Largactil	...	4
Streptomycin	...	...	823	Synkavit	...	39
Seclomycin	...	...	—	Kanamycin	...	—
Viomycin	...	...	471	Nicotinic Acid	...	—
Crystamycin	...	...	102	Prednisolone	...	51
Ceporin	...	...	31	Primolut	...	24
				Hydrobrovit	...	1

559 articles were issued on loan during 1965.

MARIE CURIE MEMORIAL FOUNDATION DAY AND NIGHT NURSING SERVICE

Under this scheme 11 seriously ill patients suffering from malignant disease were attended by nurses and nursing assistants employed for this purpose. The service was much appreciated by patients and relatives.

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY

An average of 10 midwives were employed during 1965—eight of these directly by the Corporation of Greenock and two through the Greenock District Nursing Association. Three midwives each attended one day of a Refresher Course held in Glasgow.

Pupil midwives from Rankin Hospital continue to attend at the Public Health Department to receive training at an average of 5 confinements and 4 clinics.

Nineteen sets of Cyprane type Trilene apparatus and ten sets of Minnitt type Gas and Air apparatus are available for use. All midwives are qualified to administer these analgesics.

Midwives' areas continue to extend as the town expands and there is still an increase in the number of patients discharged early from maternity hospitals. Taxis are available for emergency cases and always during the night.

The total number of domiciliary births in Greenock during 1965 was 285, which included 1 stillbirth.

The following are some relevant figures of the work carried out under the Domiciliary Midwifery Scheme:—

Number of Ante-natal visits	...	...	...	3,916
Number of post-natal visits (routine)	...	...	...	4,319

The following is a table of domiciliary births classified to show nature of attendance at birth:—

Number of Domiciliary confinements attended by Midwife under National Health Service arrangements				No. of Hospital (including private maternity home) booked cases where ante-natal care was carried out by the domiciliary midwife.	No. of cases delivered in hospitals and other institutions but discharged and attended by domiciliary midwife.
Doctor not booked	Doctor booked	Total	Doctor in attendance at birth		
1	284	285	20	7	490

CARE OF PREMATURE BABIES

All premature babies born in the district were removed to Rankin Memorial Hospital Premature Baby Unit.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

The number of illegitimate births during the year 1965 was 99 (50 males, 49 females). This was 2 more than the number in 1964. The quinquennial average is 89. As in the past, assistance was given to unmarried expectant mothers by arranging for hospital confinement if the home conditions were not satisfactory.

STILLBIRTHS

The number of stillbirths in Greenock (corrected for transfers)	31
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total births	19
Stillbirth rate for Scotland per 1,000 total births	18

CAUSES OF STILLBIRTHS

Hazards of Birth	Causes pre-existing at birth	
	Foetal Abnormality	Maternal, Placental & Foetal Conditions
Breech presentation 3	Anencephalus ... 8 Hydrocephalus ... 1 Others 2	A.P.H. 5 Macerated foetus 3 Other causes ... 9
Total — 3	Total — 11	Total — 17

INFANT MORTALITY

Number of deaths of infants under one year of age	...	...	38
Number of deaths of infants under one month old (neo-natal deaths)	...	...	29
Number of deaths of infants between one month and twelve months (post neo-natal deaths)	...	...	9

		Infant Mortality Rate	Neo-natal Rate	Post Neo-natal Rate
Greenock	...	24	18	6
Scotland	...	23	16	7

The infant mortality rate equals the lowest on record and compares with the general rate for Scotland.

The following table shows the Infant Mortality rate for Greenock and Scotland from 1944 to 1965 and as the Infant Mortality rate is composed of two groups (a) neo-natal deaths; and (b) post neo-natal deaths, the table has been extended to show comparative figures of these groups for Greenock and Scotland:—

Year	Infant Mortality Rate		Neo-natal Mortality Rate		Post neo-natal Mortality Rate	
	Greenock	Scotland	Greenock	Scotland	Greenock	Scotland
1944	81	65	33	33	48	32
1945	74	56	34	28	40	28
1946	62	54	35	30	27	24
1947	64	56	32	28.5	32	27.5
1948	61	45	27	25	34	20
1949	52	41	26	23	26	18
1950	48	39	23	23	25	16
1951	36	37	22	22	14	15
1952	36	35	13	22	23	13
1953	34	31	26	19	8	12
1954	43	31	26	21	17	10
1955	37	30	22	20	15	10
1956	41	29	27	19	14	10
1957	33	29	20	20	13	9
1958	36	28	21	19	15	9
1959	35	28	24	19	11	9
1960	31	26	27	18	4	8
1961	27	26	22	18	5	8
1962	33	27	21	18	12	9
1963	24	26	16	17	8	9
1964	24	24	15	16.4	9	7.6
1965	24	23	18	16	6	7

Causes of Death and Age at Death of Infants under 1 month

Certified Cause of Death	TIME OF DEATH					Total
	Within 24 hrs.	1 - 7 days	1 - 2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	
Prematurity	12	4	2	—	—	18
Foetal Deformity	4	1	1	1	1	8
Other Diseases of Infancy	—	1	1	—	1	3
Total Deaths	16	6	4	1	2	29

Causes of Death and Age at Death of Infants under 1 year old

Certified Cause of Death	Neo-natal	Post Neo-natal			Total
		Over 1 and under 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 12 months	
Prematurity	18	—	—	—	18
Foetal Deformity ...	8	1	—	1	10
Other Diseases of Infancy	3	2	—	—	5
Respiratory Infections ...	—	1	—	1	2
Accidental suffocation ...	—	1	1	1	3
Total	29	5	1	3	38

PREVENTION OF BREAK-UP OF FAMILIES

A monthly meeting takes place of the Problem Families Committee which was originally set up in 1953 under the auspices of the Problem Families Sub-Committee of the Corporation. This Committee is attended by Corporation Officials and by representatives of external organisations who are interested in the problem. A free interchange of information takes place at such meetings whereby mutual assistance is obtained by dealing with the problem presented by each case. The following are in attendance, or are represented at such meetings:—

Medical Officer of Health,
 Chief Sanitary Inspector,
 Property Manager,
 Superintendent Nursing Officer,
 Principal Probation Officer,
 Officer of the R.S.S.P.C.C.,
 Children's Officer,
 Welfare Officer,
 Area Manager, National Assistance Board,
 Manager, Ministry of National Insurance,
 Manager, Ministry of Labour and National Service,
 Clerk to the Education Committee,
 Burgh Organiser of the W.V.S.,
 Chief Constable.

Since the meetings commenced twelve years ago, 64 problem families have come under review, and in 50 cases improvement has been achieved. Inevitably certain families are capable of achieving little improvement in their social circumstances despite all manner of encouragement and help, this is particularly true of those families characterised by low mental endowment. In such cases, efforts are concentrated upon general supervision with such assistance, advice and encouragement as may be necessary.

WELFARE FOODS

The arrangements for the distribution of Welfare Foods continued satisfactorily during the year. There were six fixed centres as follows: Health and Welfare Department Office, Wellpark Clinic, Craigieknowes Clinic, Hillend Clinic, Rankin Park Clinic and Elizabeth Martin Clinic. The W.V.S. organisation also distributed Welfare Foods from a van in the Gibbshill district and from their headquarters at Seafield House.

The quantities supplied during 1964 and 1965 were as follows:—

Foods	1964	1965
National Dried Milk	38,534 tins	39,503 tins
Orange Juice	15,997 bottles	17,891 bottles
Cod Liver Oil	3,106 bottles	2,889 bottles
Vitamins A. and D.	961 packets	876 packets

DOMESTIC HELPS

The public demand for this useful service is being maintained as the figures given below will testify. Such helps are provided in the event of a domiciliary confinement, or of illness.

	No. of Helps		Type of Case		Total
	Whole Time	Part Time	Confinements	Illness	
1952	—	10	32	58	90
1953	—	5	25	26	51
1954	—	8	34	42	76
1955	—	10	20	55	75
1956	—	11	35	56	91
1957	—	11	30	60	90
1958	—	11	26	62	88
1959	—	15	41	84	125
1960	—	14	29	70	99
1961	—	14	33	91	124
1962	—	14	24	110	134
1963	10	32	36	157	193
1964	11	51	38	225	263
1965	9	71	24	278	302

The 278 "illness" cases in 1965 included 222 elderly and infirm persons for whom domestic help was provided.

In 1965 a total of 88,126 hours was worked by Domestic Helps, an average of 259 hours per patient.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE

TUBERCULOSIS

During the year 1965 the Health and Welfare Department continued its efforts to prevent the spread of tuberculosis and to aid those who suffer from this disease.

The number of new cases notified for the year as suffering from respiratory tuberculosis was 31 of whom 21 were males and 10 females.

The peak incidence occurred in males in the over 35 year age group and in females in the under 35 year age group.

2 school children were notified to the Department during the year.

TABLE A—Figures for confirmed new cases of respiratory and non-respiratory tuberculosis for the period 1955 to 1965:—

Year	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
1955	106	10
1956	87	10
1957	71	15
1958	107	15
1959	60	10
1960	46	5
1961	35	11
1962	46	7
1963	46	7
1964	27	4
1965	31	10

Table B.

The number of cases confirmed during 1965 classified by age groups and site of disease:—

Form	Sex	AGE GROUPS									Total
		Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 55	55 and under 65	65 and upwards	
Respiratory	{M.	—	1	—	1	3	3	2	9	2	21
	{F.	—	—	1	—	—	4	2	1	2	10
Total Respiratory		—	1	1	1	3	7	4	10	4	31
Abdominal	{M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Meningeal	{M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miliary Tuberculosis	{M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bones and Joints ...	{M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Superficial Glands	{M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{F.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4
Genito-Urinary Organs	{M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{F.	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Other Organs	{M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Respiratory Total		5	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	10

Table C.

Classification by age and sex of total number of verified cases of tuberculosis known to have their homes within the Burgh:—

Form	Sex	Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 55	55 and under 65	65 and upwards	Total
Respiratory	{M.	—	2	8	29	41	57	64	60	51	312
	{F.	—	—	15	21	60	69	39	14	10	228
Non-Respiratory	{M.	—	—	—	5	6	9	6	3	—	29
	{F.	—	—	1	5	10	9	5	3	5	38

Table D.

Classification of cases resident within the Burgh who received institutional treatment during the year:—

	In hospital on Jan. 1st	Admitted during year	Discharged during year	Died in hospital	In hospital on Dec. 31st
Under 15 years—					
M.	—	1	1	—	—
F.	1	1	2	—	—
15—44 years—					
M.	4	10	12	1	1
F.	4	11	11	1	3
45 years and over—					
M.	11	24	23	2	10
F.	1	7	6	2	—
TOTAL	21	54	55	6	14

B.C.G. Vaccination.

Infants—All parents in the Burgh are offered B.C.G. vaccination for their newly born children and this is carried out regularly at the Rankin Memorial Hospital where a member of the medical staff of this Department carries out such vaccinations weekly. During 1965, 1,161 infants were vaccinated against tuberculosis at the hospital of which number 864 were babies whose mothers were normally resident within the Burgh. The remaining 297 babies vaccinated were born to mothers residing outwith the Burgh and in each case the Medical Officer of Health of their home area was notified. The parents of infants born at home are advised that B.C.G. vaccination is desirable and is available at the maternity and child welfare clinics. During the year 424 babies were vaccinated in this way.

Other Groups—B.C.G. is offered to "High risk" groups in the population, i.e. nurses, medical students, and contacts of known cases. Particular attention is paid to school children in the age group 13-15 years, who are collectively known as "School Leavers".

In all cases, other than infants under the age of two months, B.C.G. vaccination is preceded by Mantoux testing and negative reactors are offered vaccination.

Full details are given in the following table:—

Table E

Group	Tuberculin tested		Negative re-actors		Vaccinated during 1965	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
(1) Nurses	3	10	3	3	2	2
(2) Medical Students ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Contacts	10	11	7	8	13	25
(4) Special Groups not included in (1) to (3) above:—						
(a) School leavers	431	544	333	401	333	401
(b) Infant Scheme	—	—	—	—	817	768
(5) Others	9	8	6	6	13	12
(6) Totals	453	573	349	418	1178	1208

Table F—Percentage of school leavers mantoux positive. Greenock compared to the whole of Scotland (1955-65).

Year	Greenock	Scotland
1955	29.0%	32%
1956	36.6%	28%
1957	31.4%	27%
1958	41.7%	26%
1959	39.1%	20%
1960	33.0%	19%
1961	25.6%	18%
1962	18.0%	18%
1963	18.7%	17%
1964	13.5%	16%
1965	19.5%	not available

Those children who showed a positive mantoux were given a chest X-ray. The results of the X-ray of these children were as follows:—

No abnormality	170
A healed primary lesion	12
Lesions requiring further examination	12
Defaulters	2

Contact Tracing

Whenever a new case of Tuberculosis is reported to the Medical Officer of Health, the home is subsequently visited by a Health Visitor and arrangements are made for the Mantoux testing as appropriate and chest X-ray of all other members of the family and also close family contacts. Negative reactors to the Tuberculin test are offered B.C.G. vaccination. Where a previously unsuspected case of Tuberculosis is discovered by this method of contact tracing, arrangements for treatment are made. Where it appears that the new case of open tuberculosis has been working in surroundings or circumstances which

might carry a risk to other persons at the same place of work, the management concerned is contacted and arrangements are made for the X-ray examination of all who have been working in contact with the patient.

Social Services

The various social services for persons suffering from tuberculosis were continued during 1965.

The National Assistance Board helped patients under certain circumstances. The Health and Welfare Department, in cases recommended by the Chest Physician, can provide assistance in the form of free milk and also the supply of bed and bedding in accordance with a graduated scale of charges. During 1965 no cases were supplied with beds and/or bedding, and an average of 3 patients per month were in receipt of free milk.

Re-housing

Where a case of tuberculosis occurs in an overcrowded household, the Medical Officer of Health may recommend rehousing to a larger house. The purpose of such recommendation is to allow a tuberculous person to have a room to himself or herself whereby the risk of spread of the infection to persons who might otherwise have to sleep in close proximity to the case is reduced. In all, during the year, a total of 2 families were re-housed in this manner.

SMOKING AND HEALTH

Cigarette smoking appears to be one of many factors associated with lung cancer, bronchitis and arterial thrombosis, all of which bring about much ill health and an earlier death than would otherwise be expected from the normal process of ageing. There is little doubt that the general health of heavy cigarette smokers would be greatly improved by a reduction in the numbers consumed. While it may be difficult for established cigarette smokers to alter their smoking habits, it does seem incumbent on all to discourage young people from acquiring it.

EPILEPSY: CEREBRAL PALSY

Arrangements for the care and treatment of persons suffering from the above conditions have continued as in previous years. Children under school age are referred by their own doctor to consultants or suitable clinics for treatment. School children are under regular observation by the school medical officers. On leaving school, appropriate information is made available to the local youth employment officer to assist in placing handicapped persons in suitable employment. Occupational therapy for the home-bound is provided by the Department's handcraft instructor.

HEALTH EDUCATION

The Department continued throughout 1965 to instruct the public in the maintenance of good health and the prevention of disease. Advice is given as and when the occasion presents itself—by the Doctors in the Clinics and in the Schools; by the Health Visitors in the Homes and Clinics and by the Nurses in the Schools. Appropriate publicity material was displayed in the Department, its clinics and elsewhere.

The co-operation of the public was constantly sought in immunising procedures designed to increase their own and their children's resistance to the dangerous diseases, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis and smallpox. The numbers immunised against these diseases are not as great as the Department desires and it is a matter for regret that the citizens of the Burgh do not make greater use of the facilities available.

PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME

The Department maintains a continuous effort to keep the public reminded of the dangers existing in the home, especially to the aged and the very young. Posters and leaflets, supplied by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents, were prominently displayed in clinics, playgrounds, public hoardings, and the Department itself, while a suitable selection was sent to general practitioners for display in their surgeries.

A Home Safety Section of the Greenock Accident Prevention Committee was formed in 1957, and at the same time a reporting procedure was inaugurated when general practitioners, local hospitals, the Fire Service, and the Police were requested to report the details of home accidents to this Department. This has continued throughout the year, although the response from the various agencies has declined considerably of late.

CHIROPODY

The Chiropody Clinic operated by the Corporation for persons of pensionable age in the Burgh has been working to full capacity during 1965, treatment was provided for elderly people on 6,401 occasions by the staff of two full-time Chiropodists.

WELFARE SERVICES

ELDERLY CITIZENS

(1) Housing

The Corporation have provided 216 small houses for elderly citizens—mainly in the lower flats of tenement blocks and by way of one-storey cottages designed for their special needs.

(2) Residential Accommodation

At the end of the year, some 200 elderly people were accommodated in local homes—The Little Sisters of the Poor Home; the Medical Aid Home; and the Corporation's Belleaire Home and Hillend House.

There is also the Sir Gabriel Wood's Mariners' Home with accommodation for about 60 retired seamen.

Three Greenock persons were also accommodated at Paisley Royal Infirmary Annexe and four at Cunninghame Home, Irvine.

(3) General Welfare of the Elderly

During the year the Department's Welfare Officers made 2,295 general welfare visits to senior citizens, of 70 years of age and over, including 285 initial visits to those who had attained 70 years of age during the year.

Referrals to other agencies are made as necessary to meet special needs that may arise e.g., Home Help; Chiropody; Meals on Wheels; Luncheon Clubs, Voluntary Visitors; Coast and Country Outings etc. The visitation service is greatly appreciated by the old people as it enables them to communicate special needs to someone accepted by them as a responsible confidant.

(4) Registration and Inspection of Old People's Homes

No new Voluntary Home was registered during the year and conditions in all Homes in the Burgh were found by inspection to be satisfactory.

(5) Temporary Accommodation

One of the duties laid on the Corporation is the provision of temporary accommodation for persons who may become in need of this because of such emergencies as fire, flood, storm damage etc. During 1965 there were only a few minor instances of this nature and in no case was it necessary for the Welfare Section to provide emergency accommodation. Such assistance as the cleaning and drying of bedding and clothing were carried out where necessary, and where replacement of essential clothing was required, the W.V.S. service was able to meet the need.

(6) Compulsory Removal of Persons in need of Urgent Care

In no case during 1965 was it necessary to take compulsory action in this regard.

(7) Care of Property of Persons admitted to Hospital

It is the duty of the Health and Welfare Department to arrange for the protection of the property of persons unable to do so for themselves and who have no friends or relatives to do this for them. Such matters as collection of pension or other benefit, payment of rent and insurance, and storage of furniture are attended to as necessary.

(8) Interments

During the year 20 persons were interred at the instance of the Department as no relatives or friends of the deceased persons were found either to make the necessary arrangements or with funds available to give instructions.

In sixteen cases whole or part recovery of costs was available.

These figures include arrangements on behalf of local hospitals when patients die without friends or relatives but with sufficient resources to meet costs.

(9) General Welfare Services

During 1965 the number of general welfare cases dealt with by the Welfare Section of the Department again approximated 1,500. The high incidence of unemployment in the Burgh continues to bring many people to the Department seeking assistance in dealing with difficulties and debts of various kinds. Other factors such as personal and family problems and accommodation needs were as constant as in previous years and the officers were called upon to carry out frequent visitations to many homes and at various hours in an attempt to relieve these difficulties. It may be recorded that the excellent liaison between the Department and various voluntary agencies in the town continue to make it possible to accord some measure of practical help to many of the people concerned.

WELFARE SERVICES FOR HANDICAPPED PERSONS

(10) Blind Persons

(a) Register

The following summary shows the total number of blind persons at the end of the year registered under the Act with the Corporation.

Age groups of all blind persons on Register:—

	Males	Females	Total
2 to 4 years	—	—	—
5 to 15 years	2	—	2
16 to 17 years	1	—	1
18 to 20 years	—	2	2
21 to 29 years	4	6	10
30 to 39 years	3	2	5
40 to 49 years	9	5	14
50 to 59 years	9	7	16
60 to 64 years	5	11	16
65 to 69 years	10	16	26
70 years and over	44	61	105
	<hr/> 87	<hr/> 110	<hr/> 197

Fourteen males and eighteen females were registered during the year.

It will be observed that those 70 years and over form 53% of the total.

The domiciliary services for blind persons continue to be provided by the Society for the Blind in Glasgow and the West of Scotland who supply a Home Visitor/Teacher (Braille, Moon and Handcrafts, etc.) for the Greenock and Port Glasgow areas.

(b) Residence

The number of blind persons in various types of dwellings was as follows:—

	Males	Females	Total
In Private Dwellings	74	100	174
In Homes providing care and attention	5	9	14
In Hospitals	4	1	5
In Lodging Houses	2	—	2
In Residential Schools	2	—	2
	<hr/> 87	<hr/> 110	<hr/> 197

(c) Home Visitation and Teaching

During the year, a total of 613 visits were made to Greenock cases and figures under the heading of teaching are as follows:—

(d) Braille and Moon-Readers and Tuition.

	M.	F.	T.
No. of Greenock Readers registered with Libraries for the Blind	13	3	16
No. of Persons receiving lessons in Braille Type	4	—	4
No. of Persons receiving lessons in Moon Type	1	1	2

(e) Wireless and Talking Books.

The Wireless for the Blind Fund was able to meet all demands. Repairs and re-issue of used sets assisted in maintaining the full supply. All registered blind persons are in receipt of a free licence.

There are 18 talking-book machines and tapes in use in Greenock and specially manufactured long playing records are obtainable from the National Library for the Blind in London. The talking-book machines are extremely suitable for elderly blind persons who have been in the habit of reading a great deal and who, by reason of age, being bedridden and housebound, find it difficult to learn Braille or Moon.

(f) Holidays.

Holiday accommodation for the blind is provided at appropriate Homes in Dunoon, Rothesay and Ayr and 12 Greenock blind persons availed themselves of this facility during the season.

(g) Handcraft Classes.

During the winter months classes were held in the Greenbank Centre with an average attendance of 12 blind persons who undertook various light handcrafts.

(h) General Social Activities, Entertainments, Outings.

Greenbank was also used as a social centre for the blind when choral work and reading from popular books by sighted volunteers were practiced. The average attendance at these meetings was around 50. There was also a monthly concert and the annual outing to Millport was attended by upwards of 100 of the local blind together with their guides.

A special occasion was a very successful combined social evening in March between the deaf and dumb and blind people in the town. This was held in the Greenbank Centre to "cement" the recent agreement between the blind mission on the one hand and the deaf and dumb mission on the other, whereby both now use Greenbank for social purposes.

(i) Employment.

The employment, etc., position of all registered blind persons over the age of 16 years was as follows:—

	M.	F.	T.
In workshops for the blind	8	1	9
Employed in open industry	5	—	5
Home Workers	—	—	—
Undergoing training for sheltered employment	1	1	2
Undergoing training for open industry	1	—	1
Arrangements for training pending	—	—	—
In Royal Blind School, Edinburgh	—	—	—
Not capable of employment	16	2	18
Not available for employment (Housewives, retired persons, etc.)	54	106	160
Available for employment	—	—	—
	<u>85</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>195</u>

(j) Sheltered Employment.

All blind persons capable of training and employment are entitled to register as disabled persons with the Ministry of Labour. The Ministry meets the cost of industrial rehabilitation and training, and this is normally carried out at Alwyn House, Ceres, and at either Craigmillar Park, Edinburgh, or the Glasgow Workshops for the Blind. The Workshops in Glasgow, owned and managed by a Joint Committee composed of representatives of the various local authorities in the West of Scotland, are approved by the Ministry of Labour for the purpose of providing sheltered employment for blind persons. Trainees there receive allowances from the Ministry and serve an apprenticeship of five years; in respect of all trained workers, the Ministry of Labour pays a grant to the Committee amounting to 75% of the expenses incurred by them in providing employment facilities, subject to a maximum per capita grant at the rate of £100 per annum. 11

Greenock persons (9 males, 2 females) were employed in the Glasgow Workshops for the Blind and 1 male was employed in the Northern Counties Institute for the Blind at Inverness.

(k) Wages and Conditions.

The present Scheme of Wages and Conditions governing the training and employment of blind persons in Scottish Sheltered Workshops was drawn up by the Joint Industrial Advisory Committee for Scottish Institutions for the Blind.

(1) Employment in Open Industry.

Increasing emphasis is being placed to-day upon the absorption of trained blind workers into occupation in open industry; during the past five years, this has been carried out successfully locally in the following cases, the employees earning the normal wage rate for the job:—

	M.	F.	T.
Upholsterer	—	—	—
Telephone Operators	4	—	4
Fitter and Assembler	1	—	1
	<hr/> 5 <hr/>	<hr/> — <hr/>	<hr/> 5 <hr/>

(m) Education.

There is 1 blind child under the age of 16; being educated at St. Vincent's School, Glasgow and 1 at Condover Hall, Shrewsbury.

(11) Partially Sighted Persons.

Some 34 partially-sighted persons living in Greenock were also visited by the Home Teacher and most of them take part in the social activities of the blind.

(12) Deaf and Dumb Persons.

Welfare services to the deaf and hard of hearing are conducted under the auspices of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Mission to the Deaf and Dumb but a local committee is responsible for the local Mission and has representation on the Board of Directors in Glasgow as has also Greenock Corporation.

The Rev. J. S. Lochrie of Glasgow is responsible for the spiritual welfare of the deaf in Greenock and Mr David Porter for the provision of welfare services in addition to his former responsibility as Mr Lochrie's assistant in Paisley and District. Mrs Miller continued her part-time work with the assistance of a team of specialist welfare officers for the deaf.

As deafness prevents participation in normal public worship the deaf require a special form of Church Service. Weekly Services are conducted in Greenbank Mission by Mr Porter through speech, finger spelling and signs. These Services are well attended and at Communion Services the little Church has been filled to capacity.

Home visitation was carried out and family and personal problems tackled. Advice and assistance was given in a wide variety of difficulties by the Mission staff specially qualified to communicate with the deaf.

Interpretation was provided in hospitals, doctors' surgeries, lawyers' offices and on other occasions when it has been of the utmost importance that the deaf should be completely understood.

In the sphere of employment, the Mission Welfare Officer is able to assist the Ministry of Labour staff and to make direct approaches to employers on behalf of individuals who are deaf or who are both deaf and dumb. Despite the high level of unemployment in Greenock, only one deaf person known to the Mission remained out of work.

Deafness tends to isolate its victims from their social activities and severely limits and distorts the personality unless the barriers of deafness are adequately broken down. Greenock Mission provides a community centre in which deafness is no handicap and where with the assistance of welfare officers the deaf are able to provide their own recreations, badminton, chess, draughts, table-tennis, also relaxed conversation and special events such as dances. In this atmosphere the strained isolation of deafness disappears and men and women suffering from this handicap return to life refreshed, renewed and satisfied.

(13) Crippled and Other Classes of Handicapped Persons.

Occupational Therapy and General Visitation.

At the end of the year there were 73 persons of various types of physical handicap on this particular register.

The officer charged with the special duty of visiting these people and training them in various aspects of handcraft instruction made 1,092 visits in the course of the year and conducted a most successful afternoon class each Thursday at Hillend Clinic with an average attendance of 17 "pupils".

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care.

The important factors in this particular regard are the work of the maternity and child welfare staff of the Department in making early ascertainment of maladjustment in young children and in emphasising to parents the importance of good care and training of sub-normal children and where necessary calling in the assistance of specialist services.

The Home Help Service did much to alleviate distress resulting from mental deterioration, particularly among elderly persons.

Psychiatric Clinic.

Accommodation in the Wellpark Clinic is rented to the Renfrewshire Mental Hospitals Board and consultative sessions are held there by Dr. R. Haig Mitchell, Physician Superintendent, Ravenscraig Hospital and Dr. J. Moffat, Consultant Psychiatrist. This important aspect of preventive work reduces pressure on hospital accommodation by enabling many affected people to continue in community life and preventing former patients having to return to hospital. There is close liaison between the Department and staff at Ravenscraig Hospital in regard to local health authority services to the mentally ill and this partnership has proved to be most beneficial to those attending for treatment.

(a) Mental Illness.

In regard to emergency and/or formal admissions the services of this Department are only required if there is no relative of the patient available or willing to make the application. During 1965, 198 Greenock persons (97 males and 101 females) were admitted to Ravenscraig Hospital. 190 persons (90 males and 100 females) were discharged and 18 persons (8 males and 10 females) died.

(b) Guardianship Cases.

Local Health Authority Mental Health Officers and Responsible Medical Officers have the responsibility to visit mentally ill patients under guardianship and of seeing that the regulations appertaining to them are carried out. Two patients are boarded-out in Arran and one within the Burgh. They were medically examined every three months and visited by the Mental Health Officer on two occasions during the year. Over the year, the Department's staff made 1,317 after-care visits to those under home guardianship or informal care.

(c) Voluntary Work.

The "Monday Club" organised by the local Voluntary Association for Mental Health in Seafield House for the use of former patients of Ravenscraig Hospital has shown itself to be a welcome innovation and various types of indoor recreation are available to some 12 former patients who attend regularly.

Mental Deficiency.

(a) Institutional Care.

There were 78 mental defectives, (47 males and 31 females) under care in institutions at the end of 1965. During the year, 1 male and 2 females were admitted and 2 died.

(b) Guardianship.

Eighteen certified defectives (13 males and 5 females) were under local guardianship at the end of the year and 5 males and 3 females under guardianship outwith the Burgh. The Department's Mental Health Officers and Responsible Medical Officers made 646 visits to the 183 certified and uncertified defectives on the Register.

(c) Supervision.

The number of visits to each case varies according to need. Advice and practical help (directly or indirectly) is accorded as necessary and the visits are greatly appreciated by both patients and guardians.

This visitation and supervision is applied particularly to those between 16 and 30 years of age to ensure that every facility available to further their interests is made known to them and arranged as required.

19 children (13 males and 6 females) under 16 years of age were being visited at the end of the year.

Supervision in this field entails close co-operation with other bodies such as the Mental Welfare Commission in Edinburgh and at local level, the mentally handicapped division of Glenburn Special School and the Auchmead Junior Occupation Centre. These two educational establishments notify to the Health and Welfare Department and to the local Voluntary Association for Mental Health, the names and addresses of school leavers together with assessment of their capabilities and needs so that the Department's officers can advise or assist guardians accordingly.

Eight new cases (6 males and 2 females) under school age were notified during the year. There is co-operation too, with the Ministry of Labour in relation to finding work for those who are employable and useful information in the defectives' interest is passed on as occasion arises to such other departments as Police and Probation.

(d) Voluntary Work.

During the year the Greenock Voluntary Association for Mental Health again made over 200 visits to former pupils of Glenburn School and continued to run the Argyle Club for mentally handicapped girls over school age on three afternoons each week. This club attracts a regular attendance of about 24 girls who take part in simple occupational pursuits and engage in social pastimes such as singing, dancing and playing games.

The Centre for young mentally handicapped children at the Corporation's Hillend Clinic and conducted under the auspices of the local branch of the Scottish Society for Mentally Handicapped Children catered for about 12 of these children on Wednesdays and Fridays throughout the year. They were looked after by voluntary lady attendants working on a rota system of duty and the local Council of Social Service supplied transport for the children to and from the Centre and for the Senior Girls Argyle Club mentioned above.

The great value of this creche is in relieving the mothers of the care of the children for two days each week and the mothers concerned appreciate the facility very much indeed.

(e) Training and Occupation.

Mentally handicapped children unable to profit from education in the special school but able to respond to occupational training suited to their special needs are provided for by the Education Authority at Auchmead Centre.

Responsibility for domiciliary services for those above school age is laid on the local health authority and premises rented from the Y.W.C.A. at 2 Kelly Street, are the locus for this service to male defectives in the district who attend from 9.30 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Mondays to Fridays and are provided with a three course, mid-day lunch at a cost to each trainee of 1/3d. per day. These meals, which are subsidised by the Corporation, are obtained from a nearby works canteen and are transported to the Centre by members of the local branch of W.V.S. The pupils attending the centre—about 26 of them attend regularly each day—are supervised and trained in various handicrafts by Mr Fitzgerald, the supervisor, and his assistant, Mr Cameron.

The annual camp at Arran for the trainees was again held in June. Financed by the local Voluntary Association for Mental Health and organised in conjunction with Mr Fitzgerald, this camp provided a beneficial change of scenery to which the trainees look forward eagerly each year.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

SESSION 1964-65

The routine medical inspection of all school entrants, and of children born in 1955, 1951, and 1948 were carried out. The seven year olds (born in 1957) had vision and hearing tests only. Children in the Nursery Class at Craigieknowes School were examined twice, and 527 children were examined before setting out to Residential Camp Schools.

The school nurses carried out their regular duties, preparing children for medical examination, inspecting them for cleanliness, possible ailments and infections, and paying home visits where necessary. This year they found an increased number of children with footwear in an unsatisfactory condition.

Despite the efforts spent by the nurses in supervision and advice, the number of children with nit infestation remained high and it would still appear that although many parents appear willing to apply D.D.T. solution to their children's hair they find the removal of the nits too tedious and difficult.

Headmasters continued to bring forward for examination children causing concern and especially those with a bad record of absenteeism.

The continued co-operation of head teachers and their staffs in the local schools is greatly appreciated.

SCHOOLS IN THE BURGH OF GREENOCK—SESSION 1964-65

Average Number of Children on the Rolls.

Ordinary School	14,217
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Routine (Systematic) Examinations (Doctor and Nurse)				Exam.	
Number of children examined:				1st	2nd
Nursery Class (Craigieknowes)	...	...	...	25	18
Entrants (5 years old plus)	...	...	1,316		
Second Age Group (9 years plus)	...	...	1,182		
Third Age Group (13 years plus)	...	...	1,186		
Secondary Schools Age Group (16 years plus)	...	...	238		
Totals				25	18
7 Year Old Group (Vision & Hearing only)	...	...	1,292		
Grand Total					
				1,662	7

Defects discovered at Routine Examinations:

Number of children with defects of vision and/or teeth	...	...	...	208	—	—
Number of children with minor defects (other than above) where complete recovery anticipated within a few weeks	...	...	...	1,234	10	7
Number of children with more serious defects	...	...	...	220	—	—
Totals:				1,662	10	7

Note: The parents of children suffering from a defect other than dental caries were informed or advised. Advice and treatment in the case of dental caries are the care of the School Dental Department.

Non-Routine Examination (Nurse)

Treatment required and parent informed ...	5,262
No action required	4,547
	<hr/>
Total:	9,809
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Principal Defects found at Non-Routine Examinations.

Uncleanliness of Head	1,928	
Uncleanliness of Body	481	
Unsatisfactory condition of clothing ...	622	
Unsatisfactory condition of footgear ...	302	3,333
Defects of vision		353
Other defects		1,576
	<hr/>	
Total:		5,262
		<hr/>
Re-examinations (Nurse)	1,795	

Examinations for Special Purposes.

(a) For Employment Licences (Doctor) ...	65
(b) For Residential Camp Schools (Dr. & Nurse)	527
(c) Re-examinations Camp Schools (Nurse)	1,332
(d) Home visits (Nurse)	312

Doctor's Inspection Clinic:

Number of Special Cases examined	667
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SESSION 1964-65

Minor Ailments Clinic:

Number of Attendances	5,488 (= 782 children)
Nature of Cases:—	
(I) Cuts, Bruises, Injuries, etc ...	26 (= 6 children)
(II) Diseases of Ear, Nose and Throat	440 (= 81 children)
(III) Diseases of Eye	324 (= 73 children)
(IV) Diseases of Skin	4,698 (= 622 children)

GREENOCK BURGH SCHOOLS—ATTENDANCES AT CLINIC—SESSION 1964-65.

SCHOOLS	Number on Roll	Cuts, Bruises, etc.		Ear, Nose and Throat		Eye		Skin		Totals	
		Cases	Att.	Cases	Att.	Cases	Att.	Cases	Att.	Cases	Att.
The Academy	1093	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ardgowan	534	—	—	5	21	—	—	9	69	14	90
Belville Place	176	—	—	1	6	—	7	4	33	6	46
Craigieknoves	543	—	—	6	38	—	25	34	360	48	423
Finnart	627	1	6	7	29	2	24	24	146	34	205
High	858	—	—	1	1	1	9	1	17	3	27
Highlanders' Academy	478	—	—	1	10	—	—	6	68	7	78
Hillend	496	—	—	1	4	2	4	16	133	19	141
The Lady Alice	539	—	—	1	10	1	3	16	74	18	87
Ladyburn	570	—	—	1	10	4	11	40	204	45	225
Larkfield	469	1	2	1	3	4	17	46	358	52	380
Mearns Street	536	—	—	4	37	5	6	15	126	24	169
The Mount	638	1	8	9	44	9	56	32	297	51	405
Ravenscraig	244	—	—	1	10	4	32	21	77	26	119
Springfield	538	—	—	5	23	1	4	66	635	72	662
St. Andrew's	816	—	—	2	9	3	3	25	142	30	154
St. Columba's	926	—	—	4	10	1	10	6	30	11	50
St. Gabriel's	305	—	—	1	10	2	4	36	309	38	323
St. Joseph's	657	—	—	2	11	5	13	12	71	19	95
St. Kenneth's	600	1	2	2	5	1	1	32	194	36	202
St. Laurence	417	—	—	3	24	2	14	25	194	30	232
St. Mary's Patrick Street	904	1	4	3	13	3	17	38	268	45	302
St. Mary's Annexe(Loretto)	596	—	—	9	53	2	18	31	262	42	333
St. Mary's East Shaw St.	—	—	—	4	7	—	—	6	43	10	50
St. Mary's-Captain St.	—	—	—	2	9	3	12	4	46	9	67
St. Mungo's	657	1	4	5	43	9	34	78	542	93	623
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	14217	6	26	81	440	73	324	622	4698	782	5488

PORT HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

The staff of the Port Health Authority dealt with 255 ships, 147 of which arrived direct from the oceans, 36 via other ports in Britain, 35 from continental ports, 12 new ships and 25 estuarial.

36 of the ocean going ships were liners including the school cruise ships of the British India Steam Navigation Company. Excluding the cruise ships 10,442 passengers were landed of whom 7,950 were British, 930 Commonwealth and 1,562 aliens.

16 cases of illness were encountered, 7 of an infectious nature but none quarantinable. 4 patients were removed to Greenock Hospitals and others left unrestricted in their movements. Appropriate action was taken in all cases in the best interests of patient and the public.

Nine ships arrived with invalid deratting certificates, 3 of which were allowed to proceed to their home ports to be dealt with. 41 Deratting Exemption Certificates were granted including 12 to ships of new construction.

Under the Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping) Order 1951, 8 Rodent Control Certificates were issued to coastal vessels.

Other shipping work includes the inspection of estuarial vessels not carrying rodent control certificates. In Greenock these are mostly tugs and British Railway summer passenger vessels laid up for the winter in Greenock harbours.

One ship's crew who arrived by air from infected areas in the east were kept under surveillance for the appropriate time. Such crews come to man ships newly built. Other individual arrivals from various parts of the world by air or sea and placed under surveillance by the air or sea port health authorities at places of arrival, have the surveillance carried out by this department if they are resident in Greenock.

Examination of Commonwealth and Alien immigrants is carried out by the Port Medical Officers when and as requested by the immigration officers under the respective legislation.

FOOD SUPPLY

Mr A. M. M. Connell, Chief Sanitary Inspector, has kindly supplied the following information.

Milk and Dairies

There is now only 1 dairy farm registered in terms of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act 1914 within the Burgh. At 31st December, 1965, there were 19 cows at this farm and of these 15 were in milk. The average gallonage being produced was 26 per day.

The registered dairies within the Burgh now number 159, a decrease of 9 compared with 1964.

3 samples were taken from the local producer, all of which were satisfactory.

In addition samples were taken from other sources totalling 277 as follows:—Pasteurising Establishments 14; Wholesale and Retail Premises 213; Schools and School Kitchens 27; and Hospitals, Clinics, Canteens etc. 23.

Further details of the samples were as follows:—

Designation of Milk	No. of Samples	No. Satis.	No. Unsat.	Unsatisfactory by reason of		
				Coliform Organisms	High Bact. Count	2 or more tests
Certified	23	12	11	11	—	—
Tuberculin-tested	29	21	8	3	3	2
Tuberculin-tested (Pasteurised)	225	197	28	28	—	—
Pasteurised	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rinsings ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	277	230	47	42	3	2

Ice Cream

Samples of ice cream were taken for bacteriological examination with the following results:—

No. Taken	No. Satisfactory	No. Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory by reason of		
			Coliform Organisms	High Bacterial Count	Coliform Organisms and High Bacterial Count
77	55	22	8	5	9

FOOD AND UNSOUND FOOD

In all during the year there were received from members of the public 49 complaints alleging that certain articles of food were unsound and unfit for human consumption, viz:—6 to milk, 3 to steak pies, 2 to bread, 2 to tinned rice, 5 to corned beef, 2 to lemonade, 2 to barn biscuits, 2 to fish, 2 to butter, 1 each to boiling meat, lemon crush, orange, two fruits, meat, cheese, poppets, coca cola, mixed fruit, jam roll, sandwiches, tizer, beetroot, peas, tinned chicken, gingerbread, ale, dripping, cheese and onion crisps, custard cake, pie, chips and porage oats.

In 21 instances it was found that there was no cause for complaint and it was not necessary for this Department to take any action.

In the remaining 28 instances, action was taken by the Department to prevent a recurrence of the complaints including the reporting of one case to the Procurator Fiscal, that of the condition of poppets, when the offender was found guilty and a fine of £20 was imposed.

The total quantities of unsound food seized in terms of Section 9 of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act 1956 during the year amounted to 13,498 lb. 4½ ozs. of which 7,143 lb. 10¼ ozs. were tinned foods. This work necessitated 150 visits of inspection taking place.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

The following are the offensive trades within the Burgh:—

1. Public Slaughterhouse, with which the following are associated in buildings within the same curtilage:—

- (a) The Greenock Hide, Skin and Tallow Co. Ltd., carrying on the business of Hide Factors.
- (b) The Greenock and District Fleshers' Association carrying on the business of Tripe Cleaners.

2. The Shaw Water Chemical Works of British Charcoals and Macdonalds Ltd. where large quantities of bones are dealt with in the manufacture of charcoal, artificial manure and certain by-products.

3. James Thomson & Sons, Fellmongers and Wool Merchants.

Inspection revealed that these businesses are being conducted in a satisfactory manner.

TOWN PLANNING

The following information was kindly supplied by Mr J. Watson, Burgh Architect and Town Planning Officer.

Control of Development

During the year 124 applications for planning permission in respect of residential, commercial and industrial advertisements were investigated and reported, together with 42 applications for permission to display advertisements.

HOUSING

There were 584 houses under construction by the Local Authority at 31st December, 1965.

Mr R. L. Rankin, Master of Works, has kindly supplied me with the following information:—

The following dwellings were erected by private enterprise during the year:—

Houses converted into flats	...	...	...	3
New houses	...	...	...	10
Reconstructed houses	...	...	...	2
				<hr/> 15

The following houses were completed during the year by the Local Authority:—

Blairmore Road Development 19—2-apts., 30—3-apts.	...	49
Mallard Crescent Development 10—2-apts., 84—3-apts.	...	94
Wren Road Development 78—3-apts.	...	78
Upper Bow Farm Development 8—3-apts.	...	8
		<hr/> 229

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The following lengths of sewers and culverts were laid during the year:—

135 lineal yards of 6" diameter soil sewers.
313 lineal yards of 9" diameter soil sewers.
40 lineal yards of 12" diameter soil sewers.
70 lineal yards of 24" diameter soil sewers.
543 lineal yards of 9" diameter surface water sewers.
467 lineal yards of 12" diameter surface water sewers.
272 lineal yards of 48" diameter surface water sewers.

In addition 180 lineal yards of 24" diameter soil sewer and 150 lineal yards of 12" diameter surface water sewer have been completely reconstructed and new manholes have been constructed on existing sewers. Minor repair works including clearing of chokages and regular clearing and cleaning of burns and culverts were also carried out during the year.

WATER SUPPLY

The following information was kindly provided by Mr John Leiper, Water Engineer:—

The supply of water for domestic use amounted to 1,809,305,000 gallons, which is equivalent to 4,957,000 gallons per day or 66.6 gallons per head of the population per day.

The total water supplied for all purposes (excluding compensation supplies) amounted to 5,046,333,000 gallons equivalent to 13,826,000 gallons per day.

The whole of the filtered water supply continued to be chlorinated after filtration and the bacteriological analyses of the supplies showed the water to be satisfactory.

METEOROLOGY

The rainfall during the year recorded at Prospecthill Water Works amounted to 60.38 inches, or 1.7% below the average for 75 years (1890-1964).

The greatest rainfall recorded in 24 hours occurred on 31st October, when 2.67 inches fell.

There were 161 dry days during the year.

Bright sunshine amounted to 1253.7 hours compared with 1152.1 hours during 1964.

MEAT INSPECTION

The Superintendent of the Abattoir, Mr D. Bogle, has kindly supplied the following information regarding the work carried out during the year 1965.

Number and type of animals slaughtered:—

CLASS	Number slaughtered	Number affected with Tuberculosis	Whole Carcases condemned for Tuberculosis	Parts of carcases condemned for Tuberculosis	Whole carcases condemned for other Diseases	Parts of carcases condemned for other Diseases
Bullocks....	1,683	—	—	—	—	10
Bulls	176	—	—	—	—	—
Cows	3,063	—	—	—	9	39
Heifers	1,277	—	—	—	—	3
Swine	2,116	4	—	—	3	8
Sheep	16,084	—	—	—	29	8
Calves	413	—	—	—	3	1
Total	24,812	4	—	—	44	69

The following is the list of conditions which were responsible for the total or partial condemnation of carcases:—

Total Condemnations—Emaciation 14; Pyrexia 2; Decomposition 17; Immature 1; Melanosis 1; Carcinoma 2; Pyaemia 2; Peritonitis 1; Septic Metritis 1; Oedema 2; Cysticercus Bovis 1.

Partial Condemnations—Injuries 52; Abscesses 8; Adhesions 7; Arthritis 1; Actinomycosis 1.

The approximate weight of meat and organs condemned during the year was 14 tons, 10 cwts., 3 qrs., 19 lbs.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

The following is a summary of work carried out under the above-mentioned Act:—

Inspections made for purpose of provisions as to health ...	326
Written Notices	11
Prosecutions	—
Defects Found	12
Defects Remedied	10

TABLE I—VITAL STATISTICS

Births, Deaths and Marriages:—

	Numbers Registered in District	Corrected Numbers		
		Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total Live Births (including illegitimate)	1,944	1,589	828	761
Illegitimate Births	105	99	50	49
Stillbirths	42	31	19	12
Marriages	561	—	—	—
Deaths	1,034	895	472	423

TABLE II.—CAUSES OF DEATH (Corrected for Transfers)—REGISTRAR GENERAL, 1965

CAUSES OF DEATH	AGE										ALL AGES		Death-rate per 1,000 of population	
											Both Sexes	Males Females		
	Under 4 wks. 4 wks. - 11 mths.	1- 5-	5- 10-	10- 15-	15- 25-	25- 35-	35- 45-	45- 55-	55- 65-	65- 75- and over				
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	1	.027	
Tuberculosis, Other Forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	.014	
Syphilis and its Sequelae	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	.014	
Dysentery, All Forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Meningococcal Infections	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	.014	
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	.027	
Malignant Neoplasms of Respiratory System	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	20	16	4	50	42	.682	
Malignant Neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues	—	1	—	—	2	1	1	1	1	1	9	8	.123	
Other Malignant neoplasms	—	—	—	—	2	1	17	21	29	32	110	49	1.501	
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	.014	
Diabetes Mellitus	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	1	6	2	.082	
Anaemias	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	.014	
Other General Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	4	3	.054	
Vascular Lesions Affecting Central Nervous System	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	11	35	57	130	51	1.773	
Non-meningococcal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Diseases of Nervous System	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	2	5	11	5	.150	
Rheumatic Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	7	—	2	14	7	.191	
Arteriosclerotic heart disease, including coronary disease	—	—	—	—	1	1	20	44	62	40	179	100	2.442	
Degenerative heart disease	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	11	32	73	25	.095	
Other Diseases of Heart	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	7	3	.095	
Hypertensive Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	0	0	20	3	.272	
Other Hypertensive Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	6	2	.082	
Other Circulatory Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0	21	37	20	.505	
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	.014	
Carry forward	—	2	—	1	9	12	60	112	170	218	600	324	342	

CAUSES OF DEATH	AGE													ALL AGES		Death-rate per 1,000 of population	
														Both Sexes	Males		Females
4 wks.														85 and over			
Under -11 1- 5- 10- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 4 wks. mths.																	
Brought forward
Pneumonia (except of newborn)
Bronchitis
Other Respiratory Diseases
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum
Appendicitis
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia
Gastritis, duodenitis, enteritis and colitis (Except Diarrhoea of Newborn)
Cirrhosis of Liver
Other Diseases of Liver
Other Digestive Diseases
Nephritis and Nephrosis
Hyperplasia of Prostate
Infections of kidney
Other Diseases of Genito-Urinary System
Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium
Diseases of Skin and Organs of Locomotion
Congenital malformations of nervous system and sense organs
Congenital malformations of circulatory system
Other congenital malformations
Birth Injuries, Post Natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis
Infections of the Newborn
Other Diseases Peculiar to Early Infancy and Immaturity Unqualified
Senility without mention of psychosis
Ill-Defined and Unknown Causes
Motor Vehicle Accidents
Other Road Vehicle Accidents
Accidents in the home
Other Violence
Suicide and self-inflicted injury
All Causes

**TABLE III.—POPULATION AND PRINCIPAL RATES PER 1,000 —
REGISTRAR GENERAL—1881-1965**

Year	Population	Death rate	Birth rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Tuberculosis Death-rate	
					Respiratory	Non- Respiratory
1881-1890	71,826	20.55	35.09	133	2.19	0.83
1891-1895	62,732	21.09	33.47	139	1.82	0.63
1896-1900	63,894	20.04	32.96	137	1.83	0.74
1901-1905	69,254	18.93	30.34	127	1.49	0.92
1906-1910	72,338	17.31	29.67	114	1.26	1.10
1911-1915	76,771	18.70	31.07	120	1.39	0.93
1916-1920	79,512	16.76	28.93	102	1.16	0.73
1921-1925	81,461	15.24	26.71	107	0.97	0.54
1926	81,558	13.74	23.87	90	0.98	0.34
1927	80,889	13.26	22.17	89	0.87	0.44
1928	79,204	15.74	24.05	120	0.80	0.34
1929	81,844	15.57	22.22	111	1.04	0.26
1930	79,223	14.20	23.83	96	0.88	0.30
1926-1930	80,543	14.50	25.22	101	0.91	0.33
1931	79,012	13.50	23.40	78	0.90	0.30
1932	79,387	14.63	21.47	121	0.66	0.36
1933	79,486	15.03	20.60	108	0.88	0.18
1934	79,605	12.90	20.86	89	0.79	0.21
1935	79,980	13.85	21.16	92	0.76	0.09
1931-1935	79,494	13.98	21.49	97	0.79	0.22
1936	80,524	13.73	20.29	101	0.63	0.23
1937	80,957	15.60	21.60	97	1.01	0.31
1938	81,297	12.81	20.24	75	0.79	0.30
1939	81,366	13.43	20.30	88	0.93	0.17
1940	79,029	15.27	19.7	82	0.92	0.30
1936-1940	80,754	14.16	20.42	88	0.85	0.27
1941	77,000	14.84	18.8	90	1.17	0.31
1942	74,300	13.95	20.1	104	1.15	0.33
1943	73,205	14.22	21.0	80	0.75	0.21
1944	73,378	13.50	20.5	81	0.94	0.46
1945	73,288	13.29	18.6	74	0.98	0.29
1941-1945	74,234	13.96	19.8	85	0.99	0.32
1946	75,231	12.9	20.7	62	0.96	0.14
1947	79,377	12.8	23.8	64	1.11	0.30
1948	79,470	11.7	21.2	61	1.23	0.19
1949	79,096	12.7	20.9	52	1.13	0.12
1950	80,291	11.8	20.1	48	0.67	0.16
1946-1950	78,693	12.4	21.3	57	1.02	0.18
1951	76,625	12.5	20.4	36	0.63	0.11
1952	77,048	11.6	18.6	36	0.36	0.07
1953	77,584	11.9	20.0	34	0.35	0.09
1954	77,533	12.4	20.6	43	0.37	0.06
1955	77,499	12.5	20.5	37	0.40	0.03
1951-1955	77,257	12.2	20.0	37	0.42	0.07
1956	77,748	11.8	20.9	41	0.23	0.04
1957	77,778	11.4	21.3	33	0.27	0.00
1958	77,967	11.3	20.5	36	0.21	0.00
1959	78,350	11.9	20.9	35	0.17	0.02
1960	78,069	12.2	21.2	31	0.18	0.00
1956-1960	77,982	11.7	21.0	35	0.21	0.01
1961	74,802	12.1	22.7	27	0.11	0.04
1962	74,607	13.2	22.8	33	0.15	0.00
1963	74,655	12.4	22.3	24	0.23	0.00
1964	74,492	11.7	22.5	24	0.09	0.05
1965	73,302	12.2	21.7	24	0.03	0.04

TABLE IV.—SOURCES OF NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1965

DISEASE	BY WHOM REPORTED						TOTAL	
	House- holders	House- holders and Doctors	Doctors	Public Health Officers	School Authori- ties	Registrar		Midwives or Health Visitors
Anthrax	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox	191	—	2	—	56	—	3	252
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	69	68	—	—	—	137
Erysipelas	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Food Poisoning	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	7
Jaundice, Acute Infective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	436	—	22	—	77	—	5	540
German Measles	9	—	—	—	1	—	—	10
Mumps	284	—	1	—	139	—	—	424
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	—	—	85	—	—	—	—	85
Pneumonia, not otherwise notifiable	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	26
Poliomyelitis, Acute	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	9
Scarlet Fever	30	3	37	—	8	—	2	80
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Whooping Cough	43	4	57	—	16	—	1	121
Total	993	7	318	74	297	—	11	1,700

TABLE V—MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1965

MONTH	Anthrax	Cerebro spinal Fever	Chickenpox	Diphtheria	Dysentery	Erysipelas	Food Poisoning	Jaundice, Acute Infective	Malaria	Measles	German Measles	Mumps	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Pneumonia, Acute/Influenzal	Pneumonia, not Otherwise Notifiable	Poisoning Acute	Puerperal Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Scarlet Fever	Typhoid Fever & Paratyphoid	Whooping Cough	Total
January	—	—	9	—	1	—	1	—	—	166	1	66	—	—	15	5	—	—	4	—	6	274
February	—	—	8	—	2	—	—	—	—	185	1	42	—	—	10	1	—	—	4	—	6	259
March	—	—	17	—	1	1	—	—	—	63	1	94	—	—	20	1	—	—	8	—	8	214
April	—	—	12	—	3	—	—	—	—	45	1	94	—	—	4	2	—	—	14	—	4	181
May	—	—	57	—	2	—	—	—	—	23	—	73	—	—	6	1	—	—	6	1	8	177
June	—	—	39	—	10	—	5	—	—	12	—	28	—	—	4	3	—	—	4	—	10	115
July	1	—	9	—	15	—	—	—	—	6	—	7	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	5	47
August	—	—	16	—	38	—	1	—	—	5	—	9	—	—	1	2	1	1	1	1	13	89
September	—	—	22	—	10	2	—	—	—	8	—	5	—	—	4	2	1	1	13	—	14	82
October	—	—	14	—	16	—	—	—	—	2	4	1	—	—	5	3	—	—	11	—	20	76
November	—	—	30	—	24	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	7	3	—	—	9	—	21	100
December	—	—	19	—	15	—	—	—	—	24	1	2	—	—	8	1	—	4	6	—	6	85
Total	1	—	252	—	137	3	7	—	—	540	10	424	—	—	85	26	3	9	80	2	121	1,700

TABLE VI.

The following cases from the Burgh were removed to Gateside Infectious Diseases Hospital during the year:—

Disease	Number Admitted
Chickenpox	2
Dysentery	22
Measles	13
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	72
Pneumonia (not otherwise notifiable)	26
Puerperal Pyrexia	2
Whooping Cough ...	4
Mumps ...	1
Food Poisoning	1
Anthrax	1
Paratyphoid B	2
Total	146

TABLE VII.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES RATES—1900-1965

YEAR	SCARLET FEVER			DIPHTHERIA			MEASLES			WHOOPING COUGH		
	Incidence rate per 1,000	Death-rate per 1,000	Case mortality rate per cent.	Incidence rate per 1,000	Death-rate per 1,000	Case mortality rate per cent.	Incidence rate per 1,000	Death-rate per 1,000	Case Mortality rate per cent.	Incidence rate per 1,000	Death-rate per 1,000	Case Mortality rate per cent.
1900-1904	4.33	0.32	6.98	2.58	0.28	28.43	12.74	0.36	2.92	4.54	0.58	13.25
1905-1909	2.15	0.10	4.29	0.82	0.15	19.35	14.30	0.40	2.73	4.02	0.57	14.00
1910-1914	5.69	0.22	3.56	1.44	0.14	12.02	18.93	0.55	3.06	5.49	0.44	8.51
1915-1919	2.73	0.20	2.58	1.27	0.10	8.09	13.41	0.67	5.31	5.68	0.41	7.25
1920-1924	2.34	0.04	1.80	1.45	0.07	5.34	15.01	0.61	3.05	8.42	0.36	3.73
1925-1929	2.28	0.02	0.85	2.79	0.09	3.79	12.68	0.30	2.06	5.51	0.29	4.57
1930	3.61	0.08	2.35	1.57	0.06	3.87	25.09	0.34	1.35	6.24	0.18	2.92
1931	3.69	0.07	2.05	1.06	0.03	3.57	1.48	0.00	0.00	3.97	0.11	2.86
1932	10.69	0.12	1.17	1.44	0.05	3.47	38.04	0.90	2.38	3.30	0.06	1.90
1933	14.10	0.11	0.80	2.05	0.10	4.90	3.95	0.00	0.00	11.14	0.55	4.96
1934	5.40	0.05	0.93	2.31	0.18	8.15	21.30	0.15	0.70	1.64	0.06	3.81
1935	1.17	0.02	2.12	1.52	0.07	4.91	13.41	0.03	0.27	13.37	0.32	2.42
1936	0.96	0.01	1.28	1.34	0.02	1.85	11.25	0.04	0.44	1.39	0.01	0.89
1937	2.70	0.01	0.54	0.59	0.02	4.16	24.95	0.13	0.54	13.03	0.38	2.93
1938	6.44	0.07	1.14	1.04	0.03	3.52	1.21	0.02	2.02	1.89	0.02	1.29
1939	2.94	0.82	0.83	1.11	0.03	3.29	0.55	0.00	0.00	7.95	0.11	1.39
1940	1.43	0.00	0.00	1.62	0.05	3.10	28.99	0.07	0.25	11.07	0.18	1.70
1941	1.45	0.01	1.98	1.98	0.06	3.26	5.80	0.02	0.44	4.03	0.03	0.96
1942	2.51	0.01	0.53	2.03	0.03	1.98	12.23	0.00	0.00	1.17	0.53	4.59
1943	1.84	0.00	0.00	1.35	0.02	2.02	5.42	0.01	0.25	7.82	0.09	1.22
1944	0.96	0.00	0.00	1.53	0.00	0.00	27.09	0.06	0.25	5.95	0.10	1.83
1945	1.52	0.00	0.00	1.43	0.01	0.95	2.57	0.02	1.05	2.94	0.05	1.31
1946	1.74	0.00	0.00	0.89	0.03	4.54	12.15	0.01	0.10	6.39	0.01	0.20
1947	1.88	0.00	0.00	0.76	0.01	1.63	14.77	0.00	0.00	6.86	0.05	0.73
1948	4.03	0.01	0.31	0.79	0.00	0.00	6.63	0.01	0.18	0.49	0.00	0.00
1949	4.65	0.00	0.00	0.46	0.01	2.70	14.58	0.00	0.00	2.45	0.00	0.00
1950	2.90	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	1.96	0.01	0.63	8.85	0.01	0.14
1951	1.19	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	14.39	0.00	0.00	2.05	0.00	0.00
1952	1.23	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	7.27	0.01	0.18	5.41	0.01	0.24
1953	1.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.53	0.00	0.00	5.44	0.02	0.47
1954	1.19	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	10.16	0.00	0.00	4.37	0.00	0.00
1955	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.54	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00
1956	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.95	0.00	0.00	6.69	0.00	0.03
1957	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.55	0.13	0.48	8.86	0.04	0.44
1958	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.39	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.00
1959	1.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.14	0.00	0.00	2.24	0.00	0.00
1960	0.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.00	2.80	0.00	0.00
1961	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.00	0.00	0.00	0.79	0.00	0.00
1962	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.68	0.00	0.00	1.97	0.01	0.68
1963	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.44	0.13	0.18	3.60	0.00	0.00
1964	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.61	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.00	0.00
1965	1.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.36	0.00	0.00	1.65	0.00	0.00

